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SUGAR BUSINESS ABROAD
AS VIEWED BY CONSULS

The Hungarian Bonus--Sugar Factory in Turkestan--World's Consumption Data--What Will be Left for the United Kingdom.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Mr. Frank Dyer Chester, United States Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor the following about the new sugar bonus in that country: "The Brussels convention having declared, through a subcommittee, that the State sugar-subsidy laws of Austria and Hungary were contra-conventional in their provisions, the Government of Hungary found no other means of defending Hungary's consumption against the surplus production of Austria than the 71 cents surtax per 220.46 pounds agreed to by the Austrian Government as an interstate tax payable at the time of shipment from the one State to the other.

"Up to August 31, 1903, the State premiums on exported sugar were in force, and in the internal trade the refineries assured a fixed price to the raw-sugar factories and paid to the said factories in cash any difference in comparison with the quotations in Ausgig.

"Since September 1 the Hungarian sugar concerns have been trying to establish a private system of bonification to take the place of the forbidden State subsidy represented in Hungary's Law II of 1903. On the 20th of this month (October) a meeting will be held at which the sugar concerns will sign the trust agreement for three years. If notice of termination is not given one year before the end of that term, the agreement will remain in force two years longer. The substance of the agreement is that the internal consumption, equal to 86,000 metric tons, be proportionately divided among Hungary's 5 refineries and 15 raw-sugar factories. Each refinery will have in its charge a certain number of neighboring raw-sugar factories contracting separately to sell the latter's production of sugar. Over and above this control of the raw-sugar factories, the 5 refineries under the leadership of the Hungarian General Credit Bank, in Budapest, will support a central bureau of sale, through which all Hungarian sugar will come on the market at prices fixed from time to time. These prices will depend on the arrangement not yet fixed upon with Austria's sugar concerns, which are threatening to flood Hungary with 16,000 metric tons yearly unless they are given some share in the profits of the new Hungarian trust.

"According to the published report of Messrs. Wertheimer & Frankl, of this city (Budapest), the Hungarian factories have succeeded thus far in exclusively supplying the home market with refined sugar, as the Austrian factories will not be ready with their new product, especially loaf sugar, before November. The struggle between Hungary and Austria will continue, they think, for some time, though the prices of all refined sugars have fallen \$1.32 per 220.46 pounds. Present prices are, per 220.46 pounds: Loaf, \$14.21; cut, \$14.61; granulated, \$14.

"The amount of premium sugar exported from the lands of the Hungarian Crown during the years ended July 31, 1902 and 1903, was as follows:

Year Over 90.3 per cent Under 90.3 per cent
Metric tons Metric tons
1902. 146,844 17,981
1903. 141,134 80,261

"The amount of raw sugar exported from Hungary to the United States during the calendar years 1901 and 1902 was 14,027 and 8,568 tons, respectively.

"During the first eight months of 1903 no sugar was exported from Hungary to the United States."

at Consul General Oliver J. D. Hughes, at Coburg, Germany, writes the Department as follows, regarding a beet sugar factory in Turkestan: "Near Taschkent, the capital of the district

of Turkestan, the erection of a beet-sugar factory was commenced some time ago, which is expected to be in working order in September, 1904. Its annual output is estimated at about 50,000 double centers (11,000,000 pounds), about one-fifth of the total consumption of sugar in Russian Central Asia. The beet root is said to contain in Turkestan about 2 per cent more sugar than in European Russia, so that it is very likely the sugar industry in those parts will develop favorably and quickly.

Under date of October 27, 1903, United States Consul Walter Schumann, of Mainz, Germany, transmits the following estimated beet-sugar production of Europe, as compiled by the International Association for Sugar Statistics:

Country	Plants in oper'n	1903-4	1902-3
	Number	Metric tons	Metric tons
Germany.	384	1,803,160	1,750,670
Austria.	215	1,116,500	1,050,900
France.	296	757,000	823,600
Belgium.	100	215,300	200,000
Holland.	29	129,300	102,300
Russia.	275	1,103,000	1,169,600
Sweden.	16	110,795	73,400
Denmark.	7	51,800	37,067

Total. 1,322 5,286,855 5,207,537

WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

A pamphlet recently published by Sir Neville Lubbock gives the following statistics of the world's production and consumption of sugar, beet and cane:

Country	1901-2	1902-3
	Tons	Tons
Europe (beet), except Russia.	5,722,000	4,390,000
Russia (beet).	1,099,000	1,215,000
British colonies.	545,500	513,000
Egypt.	96,000	90,000
India.	3,000,000	3,000,000
United States.		
Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila and Hawaii.	1,804,500	1,920,000
Peru, Argentine Republic, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Brazil.	738,500	482,500
Java.	767,000	842,500
French colonies.	110,000	104,000

Total. 13,882,500 12,657,000

CONSUMPTION.

Of the foregoing India and Russia will consume their own product; the United States will consume its own product and that of Cuba, Porto Rico, Manila, and Hawaii; Europe will consume 2,656,000 tons and 2,750,000 tons of its own beet-sugar production for the years given. This leaves available for the United Kingdom and other countries the following amounts:

Product of—	1901-2	1902-3
	Tons	Tons
Europe (beet).	3,066,000	1,640,000
British colonies.	545,500	513,000
Egypt.	96,000	90,000
Peru, Argentine Republic, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Brazil.	738,500	482,500
Java.	767,000	842,500
French colonies.	110,000	104,000

Total. 5,323,500 3,772,000

KAUAI CIRCUIT COURT NOTES

LIHUE, Dec. 29.—The following cases have been disposed of in the Circuit Court since last Saturday:

Santiago, pleaded guilty to assault

and battery with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Nishimoto, embezzlement, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

William Charman, Henry Charman and William Charman, Jr., charged with assault and battery on J. K. Farley, were tried by a jury and found guilty. Each of the defendants was fined \$70 and costs.

Koakano Opeka, charged with burglary in the second degree, was tried by a jury and found not guilty. In this case Charles Blake, of Koloa, lately admitted to practice in all the courts of the Territory, appeared for the defendant and succeeded in getting his client off.

Phillipo Cruz, charged with stealing a watch, was tried and found guilty by a jury and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. Another charge against this defendant was nolle pro'd.

Aby, a Japanese, was tried and found not guilty.

Ramond Rodriguez, burglary, second degree, was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Ernande, assault with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of one month.

There now remain on the calendar three criminal cases and it is expected they will be completed by Thursday, when the court will close for the term.

BIG SEAS ROUND
THE CONEMAUGH

With her decks showing the result of the terrific weather through which the vessel passed, the steamer Conemaugh arrived in port yesterday from Nainaimo. The trip was a tempestuous one as soon as the vessel was off Flattery and for about eight days the Conemaugh's decks were washed over continually by heavy seas. On Tuesday morning of last week a tremendous sea broke upon the deck mounting to the upperworks, tearing away a punt from its fastenings, wrenching the iron supports. The life boat was lost. The sea swept along the length of the steamer carrying away ventilators and smashing in a port light. Some of the rooms were flooded. At times the decks were so covered with water that the roofs of the hatches were barely visible.

The Conemaugh brings 2250 tons of Nainaimo coal consigned to the Inter-Land Steam Navigation Company. After discharging she will take on about 2400 tons of sugar for New York. The Conemaugh left Seattle on December 12, and Nainaimo on December 17th.

TOOK LAST MAIL
OF THE YEAR

The last mail from Honolulu to the mainland for the year of 1903 went forward yesterday on the Oceanic steamship Alameda. The Alameda also departed for the first time from the reconstructed wharf on Allen street, the old stand of the Oceanic company. The new sheds are very convenient and the location is much more handy than the Hackfeld wharf from which the vessels of the Oceanic company have been departing for several months.

The wharf was crowded and the Hawaiian band was present to give the vessel a send-off.

Among those departing were the members of the James Neill company.

ARTILLERY EXPECTS
TO REMAIN HERE

The rumor that the Artillery force at Camp McKinley is to be replaced by Infantry is not accredited at the Camp. Inquiry at the post yesterday elicited the information that the Artillery expects to remain here for some time.

The Ninth Infantry, which was designated by an afternoon-paper as the force to replace the Artillery, is not a colored organization. The only colored Infantry regiments in the service are the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry are colored regiments. The Ninth Infantry helped bear the white man's burden at the taking of Peking.

NAVAL OFFICERS
ARE LEFT HERE

In obedience to cable correspondence from the Department of the Navy at Washington, Midshipmen J. H. Blackburn of the Wisconsin and F. S. Whitney of the Oregon, were detached from Admiral Evans's fleet and ordered to duty at Tutuila, Samoa, with the gunboat Wheeling. The officers will leave for Pago Pago on the Sierra which leaves Honolulu on January 6.

MORE COAL FOR
NAVAL STATION

Nearly 9,000 tons of coal are en route from Cardiff for Honolulu, consigned to the Naval Station. This will balance the coal taken away by the fleet, thus giving the station a supply of between 25,000 and 30,000 tons of the best coal.

Asia's Champions.

The Aala baseball team has been awarded the championship for the Winter League games which have been played at Kaplani Park. The Aalas received a prize of \$95.00 and the Good Eyes \$45.00.

DOCTORS DISAGREE AS TO
THE BLUEFIELDS BANANASProfessor Perkins Is Suspicious of Allowing Them
to Come In--Dr. Jared Smith Offers to See
That the Cuttings Do No Damage.

The Bluefields banana cuttings imported by the Board of Agriculture have been found to be very much diseased and they are to be kept under close watch at the United States Experiment Station while the plants are germinating. There was a long, and at times spicy discussion at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon before this action was agreed upon, and there were also some differences of opinion as to the advisability of permitting the entrance of the banana cuttings at all.

The Board held an informal meeting on Tuesday to discuss the banana question, after Professor Perkins had discovered that the cuttings were not in very good condition. It was decided then to thoroughly fumigate the plants and have Director Jared Smith take charge of them and prevent the spread of any blights or pests with which they might be affected. Mr. Thurston reported the action of the informal meeting, saying that the cuttings came in a large quantity of soil and in an unhygienic condition. It had been decided also not to distribute the plants but to propagate them at the Experiment Station.

Professor Perkins, the government entomologist, stated that he was unable to pass an opinion upon the plants in their present condition. From the examination already made he had found remains of the cane borer, and had also discovered some insect life, which might not be dangerous. He had also found some living beetles among the plants. "I am inclined to be very suspicious about the plants," said Professor Perkins, "this borer I found in the plants is allied to the cane borer and I might say it is dangerous."

Mr. Carter asked if disinfection would eliminate the borer.

"You can't eliminate the borer in any way without killing the plant," was the reply.

"Would you say, as a government official, that you would allow the admission of these plants?" asked Mr. Giffard.

"It is not so much an entomological question as one of judgment," replied Mr. Perkins.

"Has an examination been made to see whether treatment for borers in cane will kill them?" asked Director Jared Smith.

"Yes; you can't kill the borer."

There was some difference of opinion between Mr. Smith and Mr. Perkins over the effect of disinfection on plants. Mr. Smith said that the cane borer was protected by the hard, silicious deposit on the outside, which saved the borer. He didn't believe that fumigation would affect the germination of the buds in the banana plants, but would kill the borer. He said also that fumigation would kill anything.

Mr. Perkins replied that it hadn't killed the borer, although it had killed the cane. He said that various tests had been made with the cane borer and it had lived after the cane had been killed by the fumigation process.

Mr. J. D. Dole said that he believed the cuttings should be planted. The bananas had been brought this far and would be taken care of at the Federal Experiment Station. Mr. Smith offered to take care of them. He said that the Bluefields was the variety so much wanted by the banana growers of the Territory, that 400 plants had been sent as a donation to the Board from the United States Department of Agriculture, and that a second lot could probably never be secured again. Prof. Smith said also that private growers had previously imported Bluefields bananas for themselves, both at Hilo and Honolulu, and if the Board did not take care of the plants they had, individual growers would continue to import at their own risk. He said that with proper treatment the borers or any other insect pest would be killed, and the plants could be propagated afterwards. "I would hate very much to see these plants destroyed only on fragmentary evidence of borers such as we now have," said Mr. Smith.

Mr. Giffard then moved that the previous action of the Board be confirmed, but said that he would not vote on the question. He said that a shipment of pineapples had been condemned on similar grounds, and it would be inconsistent now to admit the banana plants. He believed that they should not be admitted unless the entomologist recommended it.

Mr. Perkins stated that he had passed the pineapple plants in question and the Board had overruled him and he had to use moral suasion to get possession of the cuttings again.

Mr. Carter said he favored the motion, and didn't believe the case of the pineapples was at all analogous. The banana industry was a small one, and he believed it should be encouraged in every way and the cuttings should not be refused admission on a mere possibility that they might be infected.

Mr. Dole and Mr. Brown took the same view, the latter saying that agriculture would have to be thrown overboard entirely if such a precedent was established.

Mr. J. E. Higgins of the Experiment Station said he had been studying the banana industry in foreign countries and nowhere was there report of damage through the borer. Mr. Van Dine stated that he believed the banana plants he had examined would germinate and that the danger of spreading the borer had been reduced to a minimum.

The resolution providing for the turning over of the plants to the Federal

Experiment Station was then adopted, it being further provided that Director Smith should keep a close watch on the plants and also that suckers should be turned over to the Board of Agriculture.

MAY HAVE
ONE JUDGE

The Oahu County Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning in Castle & Cooke's hall and considered many important items concerning the conduct of and the appointments to offices under the various departments. Among the most important matters considered were the consolidation of the garbage, excavator and sewerage departments and the desirability of wielding the axe in the road department.

It was also practically decided to consolidate the positions of the First and Second District Magistrates of Honolulu, under Judge Lindsay, the present Second District Magistrate, and several deep cuts were made in the Circuit Court items.

The supervisors present were J. A. Gilman, John Lucas, A. Hocking, S. K. Mahoe and J. M. Keaioha, Harry Murray, County Clerk, and Chris Willis, County Surveyor.

Surveyor Willis recommended the allotment of two assistants in his department, as maps of Oahu, including roads, etc., had to be duplicated for use in his office. In answer to a statement that all present public records relating to his office would be turned over to him, Mr. Willis replied that he did not believe the Public Works Department had all the maps that would be required by him. The supervisors suggested that only one man be employed at first at a salary of \$150 per month. The Supervisors agreed to the employment of one man at the salary stated.

Clerk Murray stated that the superintendent of the sewer pumping station received \$125 per month, the surveyor and engineer, \$100, and the assistant surveyor and engineer, \$75.

The supervisors agreed that the tug Eleu be dispensed with by the county.

It was suggested by Mr. Gilman that if the work now being done by the excavator department be taken up by some one on a contract basis, a revenue might accrue to the government, and the present expense could then be cut down. It was also suggested that the surveyor's department could take charge of the sewer pumping station and the surveyor do the engineering work, thus saving a monthly salary of \$100.

The statement was made that District Attorney Rawlins was endeavoring to secure Judge Lindsay, at present the magistrate of the police court, to be his deputy. The supervisors were practically unanimous in having Judge Lindsay remain at his present post. It was further suggested that Judge Lindsay could perhaps do the work of Judge Dickey's court as well.

As outlined in the Advertiser yesterday, it was brought to the attention of the supervisors that the road department force is too large and expensive. Upon the advice of Mr. Hocking, however, the matter will be given full investigation before any decision is reached as to what economy shall be practiced in this department.

At this juncture Supervisor Robinson came in, accompanied by Mr. Spruill, bookkeeper of the Road Supervisor's office. Mr. Spruill stated that in his opinion the office force could not be reduced. He was personally engaged in new work and it was necessary to work overtime.

Chairman Gilman presented the following estimates for the Road Department office force: Road Supervisor, \$200; assistant supervisor for Fourth District, \$125; same, Fifth District, \$125; bookkeeper, \$150; clerk, \$125; office boy, \$50, a total of \$775 as against the \$1200 being paid each month at the present time.

The Water Works Department was next discussed. A list of employees presented to the Board showed that the total expenses incurred through their employment amounted to \$2,777.

Mr. Gilman stated quite forcibly that the installation of reservoirs in Nuuanu Valley to hold twenty-five to thirty million gallons of water would do away with the present expensive system of pumping, and eventually make a large saving to the city. There was need for shoving down expenses, even though the department collected revenue to the amount of \$40,000 per year over and above all expenses.

Messrs. Gilman, Harvey and Lucas were appointed to select furniture for the county offices.

NOTICE.

The Kaplani Maternity Home will be opened this afternoon for a reception from two to five o'clock. The new wing will be thrown open for inspection. The government band will be in attendance. The public is invited.

TEMPLETON
STANDS OUTOn the Matter of
House Vouchers
Inquiry.

Majority and minority reports were presented by the Territorial grand jury before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. Mr. Templeton, constituting the minority, only dissented from the conclusion that there had not been sufficient time for investigating the House vouchers matter to justify any indictments therein.

The unanimous finding of the grand jury reveals a community scandal that, in all probability, will be a topic in Judge Robinson's charge to the grand jury for the January term, of which he is to be the presiding judge. In receiving the report of the grand jury for the September term just closing, Judge Robinson acted in the absence from the Territory of Judge Gear, who was the presiding judge and thus in charge of the criminal business.

Following are the majority and minority reports:

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

"This jury has been in session since September 8, 1903, and during that time one hundred and ten matters have been presented for its consideration. Seventy true bills have been found and in forty cases the charges were ignored."

"Among the matters considered were the alleged election frauds during the last election, a full report of which has been heretofore presented."

"It has been brought to the attention of this body that houses of prostitution exist flagrantly in the residence district of the city. This jury would recommend that the police department take up this matter to the end that the better element of the community be freed from daily contact with the evil."

"This jury has had under consideration the vouchers of the last Territorial House of Representatives, but owing to the shortness of time to the end of the term, the matter having only been taken up December 14, this jury has been unable to give the same the thorough and exhaustive attention necessary. In fact the vouchers for but one matter have been presented by the Attorney General's department for its consideration and it is the sense of this jury that a fuller presentation and more thorough investigation be had, before, in justice to all concerned, any arraignment be made of any particular person or persons."

"For reasons set out in the foregoing this jury would urgently recommend that the Territorial grand jury for the January term take up these vouchers for a more full and thorough examination."

"This jury would call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works to the condition of the streets of Honolulu caused by the removal of the tracks of the Tramways Company and would recommend that the parties responsible be compelled to repair the same at once."

"This jury has visited the Territorial insane asylum and found the same to be in good condition with the exception of the cesspool. The treatment of inmates is humane and their condition ameliorated so far as is possible with the means at command. It is recommended that the present cesspool be closed and a new one provided, also that the force of guards and matrons be increased."

"The penitentiary has been visited by this jury and found cleanly and well conducted."

(Then follows a list of true bills, four in all, which were ordered on the secret file, pending the arrests of the accused.)

SAMUEL PARKER,
W. L. EAKIN,
R. K. PAHAU,
WM. L. PETERSON,
S. MAHELONA,
C. A. VIERRA,
ELI J. CRAWFORD,
A. K. AONA,
J. J. SULLIVAN,
E. B. MIKALEMI,
JOHN K. INCH,
W. LEGRON,
GEO. W. MACY,
SOL. A. HIRAM,
A. B. MCCORMICK,
ULYSSES H. JONES,
H. A. GILES,
C. J. FALK.

MINORITY REPORT.

"I concur in the accompanying general report of the grand jury with the exception of that portion relating to the vouchers investigation. On the cases presented and investigated there was an abundance of competent evidence produced by Attorney Rawlins upon which, to my mind, true bills of indictment could have been found."

"W. M. TEMPLETON."

HAWAII AS A
CUSTOMS DISTRICT

The following list of Customs Districts of the United States shows that Hawaii is eleventh in scale of importance while Puget Sound is sixteenth. Districts are rated which collected over \$1,000,000 in the fiscal year:

1. New York	\$182,774,815.87
2. Boston	24,030,350.53
3. Philadelphia	22,973,897.43
4. Chicago	9,751,644.72
5. New Orleans	8,670,585.07
6. San Francisco	7,850,705.85
7. Baltimore	5,417,360.70
8. St. Louis	2,035,054.62
9. Tampa	1,801,986.36
10. Detroit	1,272,555.53
11. Hawaii	1,133,677.83
12. Newport News	1,120,468.76
13. Cincinnati	1,106,010.69
14. Cuyahoga (Cleveland)	1,085,609.32
15. Vermont	1,051,245.99
16. Puget Sound	1,037,774.04